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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1020)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	171485
Center	National Trust building.	Date	11/Aug/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
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14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Enumerate the discretionary powers of the Governor mentioned in the Indian Constitution. Why is it said that the post of governor has become highly politicised?

भारतीय संविधान में निर्दिष्ट राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। ऐसा क्यों कहा जाता है कि राज्यपाल का पद अत्यधिक राजनीतिक बन गया है ?

Governor of the state have more discretionary power in the state than the president at the centre. Reason being Governor being representative of the centre in state and our federal polity is having strong centre. (though so called that it is independent office)

Some important descretionary power of the governor are as follows:

1) In case of no party is having absolute majority & in case of hung assembly he can make leader of largest party or coalition chief Minister & ask him to prove his majority within one month.

2) He can advice president to impose president rule (under 356) in the state if he thinks state govt. is not running according to the constitutional principle.

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3) He can ask for information regarding the proceeding of assembly from the chief Minister who have to furnish it.

4) He also have discretionary power related to scheduled & tribal areas under schedule 5 and 6.
for ex: He can announce autonomous district.

Given more discretion at hand the post of governor is highly politicised & it is true from the starting of Indian Polity since independence.
Party at centre changes the governor after coming into power.
The main reason of politicisation of governor post are:

1) Exercising control over state by centre in case opposition party are in power in state then

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president rule applied without any concrete reason to fulfil vested interest.

Recent case in Arunachal Assembly where supreme court re-installed the govt is case in point.

In this regard Punchhi commission has given its recommendation.

Moreover recent meeting of inter-state council to discuss the issue of politicisation of post of governor is good step in maintaing cooperative federalism & spirit of rule of law.

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2. CAG is instrumental in securing accountability of the executive to the Parliament in the sphere of financial administration. Elaborate. Enumerate the provisions made in the Constitution to ensure the independence of the CAG.

CAG वित्तीय प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में संसद के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही तय करने में सहायक है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। CAG की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संविधान में किए गए प्रावधानों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Comptoller and auditor general is the protector of purse of country. It is one of the four pillars of democracy.

The role of CAG ~~was~~ is very important in ensuring the accountability of executive to the parliament. (as Ambedkar said). CAG is the constitutional office which is provided independence from executive and is accountable to parliament.

CAG checks the financial power of govt to limit it. It scrutinise the finance account and appropriation account and have authority to scrutinise any finance account of govt offices.

It ensures that money spent was to the objective it was provided & spent by right machinary etc

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and put these report to the parliament through the president. Thus making govt accountable.

There are provision to make CAG ~~accountable~~ ~~to~~ independent:

1) The expenditure of CAG office is charged on the consolidated fund of India.
2) CAG is accountable to the parliament only.
3) Service condition of CAG remain fixed.
4) CAG is appointed by parliament for ~~6 years~~. fixed tenure.
5) He can be removed in the same manner as a supreme judge is removed
6) He enjoys same salaries and incentives like a judge of supreme court.

CAG is the protector of hard earned money of public thus rightly deserves independence

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in his actions.

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3. What are the different institutional arrangements in India to promote cooperation between the Centre and States? Critically analyse the role of Inter-State Council to enhance cooperative federalism in India.

केंद्र और राज्यों के मध्य सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत में विभिन्न संस्थागत व्यवस्थाएं क्या हैं? भारत में सहकारी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में अंतरराज्यीय परिषद की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Our constitutional maker envisaged country to be federal polity and it is also declared "basic structure" by judiciary.

There are many institutional arrangement in the constitution to promote cooperation between the centre and state: In the constitution

1) Article 262 provides for making of inter-state river dispute tribunal by centre on the request of the states

2) The rules & laws made by the centre & states are recognised by both and there are separate lists under schedule 7 - state, centre and concurrent list.

3) The order & decree of supreme court & high court can be

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considered as the record in any court.

4) Inter-state council under 263 to promote deliberation b/w states and centre (As per sarkaria commission recommendation)

Other institutional arrangement.

1) Recently made NITI Ayog is on the line of promoting cooperative federalism

2) Recently passed GST proves that Indian federalism is not only symbolic but substantial.

3) Zonal council made under State Reorganisational Act.

Role of Inter-state council:
Inter-state council was constituted under Inter-state council Act and it was envisaged to take up the meeting three times in a year.

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but it the last 14 years it has taken only ~~to~~ 11 meetings.

Recently Inter-state council meeting happened which discussed the means to further the cooperation b/w State and centre.

Inter state council was constituted on the recommendation of Sarkaria Commission. and it provide a platform for all participative & inclusive democracy. It encourages cooperative federalism.

Inter-state council should frequently conduct meeting to fulfil ~~the~~ its objective of constitution in letter and spirit.

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4. In view of the idea of holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, discuss the advantages that its implementation would lead to and the concerns that it raises.

लोकसभा और राज्य विधानसभाओं का चुनाव साथ-साथ कराने के विचार के आलोक में, इसके कार्यान्वयन से होने वाले लाभों और इससे उत्पन्न होने वाली चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Holding simultaneous election is the recent debate going on. The proponent of holding simultaneous election argue :

1) It would help in continuation of administration which disrupt due to frequent election and Model code of conduct imposition.

2) It can help preventing the instability and empower the govt to focus more on welfare aspect without worrying about elections.

3) It would reduce the funding required for administering elections as frequent elections demands govt machinary to work towards elections only

4) It has potential to conduit environment which can attract more FDI because having stable political

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system.

5) Induce free and fair election as election in one state influence other in case of holding election at diff^n times.

→ On the other side the opponent of the idea argues that

1) Simultaneous elections are not practical to hold as it is not possible that govt of all states & centre fulfil fixed duration of their service.

example: President rule, loss of majority. Also in the times of coalition politics is is near impossible to hold simultaneous election.

2) India does not have enough administrative machinary to conduct simultaneous elections.

3) The centre (Lok Sabha) election may affect assembly elections and vice versa. Sometimes voter may give preference to parochial interest over national interest and could vote for local leader.

Given the above limitation Idea of holding simultaneous election

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seems futuristic idea. First we have to do well in electoral reforms like transparency in funding, preventing criminalisation of politics, paid news bribery etc.

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5. While the Competition Commission of India and sector-specific regulators are required to complement each other, overlapping jurisdiction has resulted in regulatory parallelism amongst them. Comment.

जहां भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग और क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट नियामकों को एक-दूसरे का पूरक बनने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं परस्पर अतिव्यापी अधिकार क्षेत्र का परिणाम उनके बीच नियामकीय समानांतरता के रूप में सामने आया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Competition commission of India under competition commission Act 2002 envisaged to uphold level playing field to all the stakeholders and conduction of business in free and fair environ-ment.

but at the same time increasingly sector specific regulators like Telecom regulatory of India, AERB, SEBI etc. also have same objective in their own sector.

For example Telecom regulatory of India (TRAI) provide for fair tariff, fair auction and fair competition b/w different players in the telecom sector.

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This has made CCI in recent time more or less not required.

While on the other hand each sector specific regulator can use guideline of CCI in their roles making both complementary.

Competition commission of India is needed for overall supervision of all sectors. Moreover it should be give more power regarding giving guideline to each sector. & making inter-sectoral cooperation strong.

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6. Criticism about the judiciary should be welcomed, so long as criticisms do not hamper the "administration of justice". In this context discuss whether the power of contempt of court given to the higher judiciary limits the freedom granted by Article 19(1)(a) and whether these two can be reconciled.

जब तक आलोचनाएं "न्याय के प्रशासन" में बाधा न डालें, न्यायपालिका के संबंध में आलोचनाओं का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को दी गई न्यायालय की अवमानना की शक्ति अनुच्छेद 19 (1) (a) द्वारा प्रदत्त स्वतंत्रता को सीमित करती है और क्या इन दोनों में सामंजस्य हो सकता है।

Constitution has empowered the supreme court/high court with power of contempt of court under article 136 & 142.

According to which ~~go~~ the supreme court/higher judiciary can punish the person in case of 1) violation of court decree or order

2) disruption of judiciary proceeding

3) Scandalization of court.

Recent Kamal case and Saumya rape case debate case has again put this power under light.

This power to court was given to maintain

1) Independence of judiciary

2) Judge can freely give their verdict

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without the pressure of people and Media.

but power of contempt is often criticised that it violate freedom of expression under 19(1)(a). but contempt of court is provided as an exception to this freedom of expression.

If we look upon recent cases where Markandeya Katju (ex - CJI) questioned verdict of Saumya rape case. & court used its power of contempt. Also in Kamal case he was not given chance to prove his innocence. but matter what, Judiciary should follow its rules.

While it is true that judiciary must use the power more sparingly and when its order is violated. & not just questioned. At the same time power of contempt is must for maintaining independence

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of the judiciary.
Both 19(1)(a) and power of contempt can be reconciled with little efforts of higher judiciary and the responsible citizens.

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7. Despite being a welcome step, Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 fails to resolve the issue of overlapping of jurisdiction between the legislature and judiciary. Analyse.

स्वागत योग्य कदम होने के बावजूद, अंतरराज्यीय जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार के परस्पर अतिव्यापन का मुद्दा सुलझाने में विफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Inter-state water Dispute Amendment bill, 2017 provides for overcoming of the gaps and concern regarding inter-state water dispute Act 1956.

Bill provides for

1) Single permanent Tribunal in place of multiple adhoc tribunal.

2) Fixed timeline of 4 1/2 years for giving the final judgment.

3) Dispute resolution committee for conducting negotiation b/w the states before case come under tribunal

4) Collection of data regarding each river basin.

5) ~~Constitution~~ Composition of Single Permanent Tribunal: Retired of present supreme court judges & not more than 4 members.

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The bill is wellcome step as far as it provide data collection and a fixed timeline while overcoming the issue of delay in justice and having no authentic data

Still the resolution of river dispute through tribunal / judiciary is not justified. It should be under the juridiction of legislature because of having technical details like river basin, grand water level, requirment of farmer, geology of there state etc.

For handling these crucial aspect a management committee having technical expertise needed.

This argument can be substantiated by the fact that we have 8 tribunal since the constitution of Act and

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only 2 tribunal verdict are accepted by the state govt.

The recent Cauvery issue & inability of judiciary to enforce its verdict is more about politisation of issue and diff factors like Monsoon etc.

Thus a managment board for each basin is need of hour.

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8. Critically discuss the major reforms introduced in the area of electoral funding in Union Budget 2017. Do you think that state funding of elections is a viable idea to check misuse of money power in politics?

2017 के केंद्रीय बजट में चुनावी वित्तपोषण को लेकर प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि राजनीति में धनबल का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए चुनावों का राज्य द्वारा वित्त पोषण एक व्यावहारिक विचार है?

Union Budget 2017 introduced following reform in the electoral funding to limit the use of black money and introduce transparency in the funding process. 75% of funding presently come from anonymous sources.

1) Earlier there was the limit of 20000 ₹ over which the donor have to reveal its identity.

Budget proposes that donation of more than 2000 ₹ can only be provided through cheque or electronic cash transfer.

It proposes Electoral bonds (India is first country in the world for proposing a bond for electoral funding) for donating more than 2000. The main features of e-bonds are:

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- These are like bearer cheque which will maintain donor's identity anonymous.
- from Notified bank donor can buy these bonds & these will be transferred to directly to party account.

2) Budget calls for filling up return by each party on time in order to continue the tax relief.

These ideas are welcome. but some say now one only require more number of people [as limit reduced from 20000₹ → 2000₹ (as EC recommended] who can give permission to use their names for providing funding details.

But overall the reforms are in right direction as it would discourage use of black money.

State funding of elections:

Currently given the use of illegal money in funding of elections this idea is proposed.

Adv. of state funding:

1) It would enable vulnerable & poor people to run in the race of

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elections as they have no monetary support.

2) It would help in providing level playing field.

3) It further discourage use of illicit money in the funding.

Limitation:

1) Lack of enough govt. finances ~~to~~

2) It is not certain that private source of funding will limit.

3) Use of public money for this purpose will require huge accountability & rationale.

State funding of election is good idea provided we ~~have~~ must have already implemented ~~election~~ electoral reforms. like prevention of use of bribery, paid news, criminalisation of politics etc.

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9. Discuss the significance of the concept of Office of Profit as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Why has it been embroiled in controversies for a long time? Analyse the role played by judiciary in this regard.

भारतीय संविधान में यथा प्रतिष्ठापित लाभ के पद की अवधारणा के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। लंबे समय तक यह विवादों में क्यों उलझा रहा? इस संबंध में न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभायी गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The concept of office of profit was envisaged to for the upholding of separation of power b/w legislature and executive and for avoiding conflict of interest.

Because if member of legislature is having an office of profit and executive being accountable to parliament, then that member may not play his role with honesty.

But cabinet ministers of states as well as centre also at the local level are exempted from this as they are choosen from legislature or assembly itself.

This concept has been in controversies for long as many legislature are alleged to have income from sources which could lead to conflict of interest in their role

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as legislature and executive (head of or member of that office of profit)

Some recent controversies when proposal of 21 parliamentary secretaries in Delhi assembly was rejected calling it would result in coming into ambit of office of profit.

Some years earlier MP Jaya Prada said to have taking income from some source which was having govt. funding.

Judiciary has played the prominent role for ensuring clarity on the concept of office of profit. In this regard it has given following guidelines to determine whether office is office of profit or not.

1) Whether govt is ~~employ~~ appointing the employee?
2) Whether govt is funding it?
3) Whether govt has any role to remove the employee?

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4) whether it is enjoying govt remuneration

5) whether it is having significant concessions from govt for ex: tax concession etc.

These principle should be pro-actively use for upholding the transparency & accountability of the democracy. (in determining the question of office of profit.)

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10. The provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution devolve some essential powers to the lower levels in order to cater to the needs of the tribal community. Discuss, while examining the modern day challenges faced by the institutions set up under the Sixth Schedule.

संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के प्रावधान, जनजातीय समुदाय की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण करने के लिए निचले स्तर को कुछ आवश्यक शक्तियां हस्तांतरित करती हैं। छठी अनुसूची के अंतर्गत स्थापित संस्थाओं के समक्ष वर्तमान चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

The sixth schedule of constitution devolve special power in tribal areas in Assam, Mijoram Tripura, Meghalaya. to make tribal council. to provide autonomy in administration of these areas.

Modern challenges faced by these institution in recent times;

1) Council are not provided real autonomy and control over resources.

2) Permission that should be taken from there area to mine the minor resources and water are not taken.

3) The representation of Tribes in administration is not followed.

4) Legislative powers are still with state assembly despite provision of devolution in council.

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in this scenario tribs are becoming highly alinated and the real purpose of six schedule has not fulfilled.

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11. Special rights are not privileges but they are granted to make it possible for minorities to preserve their identity, culture and traditions. Elaborate in the context of India with examples.

विशिष्ट अधिकार विशेषाधिकार नहीं हैं, बल्कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए अपनी पहचान, संस्कृति और परंपराओं का संरक्षण करना संभव बनाने के लिए इन्हें प्रदान किया गया है। उदाहरण सहित भारत के संदर्भ में सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Constitution of India has provided special rights to minorities under article 29, 30 for maintaining their identity, culture and tradition. Under these minorities are free to administer and conduct their own educational institutions without govt interference. They can promote their culture in these while not abridging the transparency.

Also constitution provide for instruction to govt for enabling primary education in mother language under article 350.

In democracy, if these rights are not given then it will not be democracy rather will become only rule of majority. In India where 80% people are Hindu and 14% Muslim rest Christian, Tain

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etc. We have no national language & only official language because we have diverse language. Hindi speaking people constitute only 40% of population.

In absence of these rights other language will become extinct. Moreover in Indian constitution our secularism too envisaged to be based on equality of all religion. In absence of protection to these minorities they will remain excluded under the majority verdict.

Moreover specially in north east, the culture prevalent there is not like culture present in north India. In absence of protection of their culture alienation may prevail resulting into demand of separation etc.

After the independence reorganisation of state on the basis of language has proved successful

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in maintaining unity of India while initially we had fear regarding it.

Minorities want protection of their culture and identity. They want inclusion and to make a democracy inclusive democracy special rights to them are highly needed.

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12. While it has been argued that the judiciary should be brought under RTI, a balance also needs to be maintained between independence of the judiciary and the right of people to know. In this context, discuss the pros and cons of bringing the judiciary under the ambit of RTI.

एक ओर यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि न्यायपालिका को RTI के अंतर्गत लाया जाना चाहिए, वहीं न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता और लोगों के सूचना के अधिकार के मध्य संतुलन बनाए रखना भी आवश्यक है। इस संदर्भ में, न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के पक्ष और विपक्ष पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to Information Act was brought to make people informed and empowered and to make ~~people~~ govt officials accountable.

Judiciary has been exempted from RTI to maintain its ~~ad~~ independence. In the constitution, judiciary is given many powers like salary charged on consolidated fund of India, freedom to appoint its own machinary and many more.

Making it under the ambit of RTI have following advantage:

1) It will increase the trust of citizen in judiciary. as Judiciary is the Supreme institution enforcing justice. It will make this institution accountable

2) Judiciary ~~have~~ is generally codemned for the increase of Nepotism

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in appointments & administration.

However 1) this can undermine its independence. It already have much burden. It will not be able to conduct its action without pressure of people..

2) It will destroy separation of power.

Moreover RTI was envisaged to include Executives mainly.

Thus the administrative function should be well within RTI but judicial function should remain outside it to provide room for maintain justice in every condition without pressure.

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13. Differentiate between pressure groups and political parties. It is often said that pressure groups are primarily a consequence of inadequacies of the political parties in India. Discuss the above statement in the context of rising environmental protection groups.

दबाव समूहों और राजनीतिक दलों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए। प्राय: यह कहा जाता है कि दबाव समूह मुख्य रूप से भारत में राजनीतिक दलों की अयोग्यता का परिणाम हैं। बढ़ते पर्यावरण संरक्षण समूहों के संदर्भ में उपर्युक्त कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Pressure group are the group of people with the aim of upholding of their collective interest without capturing power through the instrument like lobbying, propagadizing etc.

While political parties are group of people coming together for capturing of power through elections with clear political ideology.

Pressure groups are the important pillar of every democracy. It plays an important role in making the political parties accountable.

~~Thus~~ One fact is pressure group only exist in democracy. The statement that these are result of inadequacies of the political

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party is true only to some extent because pressure groups are indispensible for generating debate & deliberation making democracy more participative.

Currently there is rise of environmental protection group. which are focusing on the rising destruction of ecology of water, air, marine on account of industrial pollution mainly.

These group make govt. aware regarding the environmental angle. or consequence of govt project on the ecology.

for example: putting light into consequences of hydro-electric power plant on the ecology of that place. This is evident in the Gujrat region ~~which~~ where dams has badly impacted the ecologically

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fragile areas and induce ~~eg.~~ earthquake.

Increasing smog in Delhi, water borne diseases, River pollution have made these environmental protection group Active.

Inability of NGT to address such issues, inadequate govt intervention is helping to rise of pressure group.

Nonetheless the role of pressure group is ~~to~~ very important in conduction of healthy democracy & making govt accountable.

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14. Give an account of the factors responsible for the limited success of Lok Adalats. What measures are required to ensure that Lok Adalats function as an effective dispute redressal mechanism?

लोक अदालतों की सीमित सफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए। लोक अदालतों द्वारा प्रभावी विवाद निवारण तंत्र के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने आवश्यक हैं?

Lok adalat are envisaged to provide quicker and cheaper resolution of cases. These are constituted under National legal service Act.

The factors for its limited success ~~of~~ are as following:

1) Lack of awareness in people regarding Lok Adalats.
2) Lack of regularity in conducting Lok Adalats.
3) Lack of appallete mechanism and monitoring of justice.

The following measures should be taken:

Recently conducted Lok adalat ~~by~~ successfully resolved lakhs of cases in one days. This shows the potential in Lok adalats to resolve

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the cases.

1) For more effective conduction these should be regular & more frequent.

2) N.G.Os should be encouraged to spread more awareness regarding lok adalats.

3) These should be made more accessible to the rural ~~people~~ people.

Given the pending cases in the judiciary and ~~judge~~ poor judge-population ratio (17 : 100000) Lok adalat can proved panacea for the people and for judiciary as well in upholding the justice far and wide without delay.

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15. The provision of 33% reservation of seats for women in urban local body elections in Nagaland has been in news for various reasons in recent times. Discuss the underlying issues in light of the constitutional provisions at stake and the social realities of the state.

हाल ही में नागालैंड में शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के चुनावों में महिलाओं के लिए 33% सीटों के आरक्षण का प्रावधान विभिन्न कारणों से सुर्ख़ियों में रहा है। इस सन्दर्भ में राज्य की सामाजिक वास्तविकताओं तथा दाँव पर लगे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के आलोक में अंतर्निहित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In Nagaland, recently there was controversy because of conflict b/w article 243 and ~~Senedule~~ Schedule 6.

Article 243 provides for 33% reservation of seats for women in urban local body. And Nagaland has special status regarding following:- No law can be extended to it that is not in line with its customary laws. & without the ~~consta~~ concurrence of the local assembly.

In this regard Nagaland tribal says that they are not against in the women in the local body but they prefer to nominate women & not elect.

In the urban local body since so many years there is only

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one women member.

Here it is conflict b/w two constitutional provision.

At one hand, constitution provides for 33% reservation of women in local urban body, at other hand it provides for respect for local customs that forbid the women to be elected in local body.

This is issue of women's right v/s cultural right.

Moreover issue is concerned with "Nagaland" where each topic raised to be sensitive.

The issue must be handled with the negotiations rather than by forces. People sentiments must be met at the same time it must not impede the women's rights.

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16. Government advertisements have often been viewed as misuse of taxpayer's money for enhancing the image of political parties. Discuss in the light of relevant SC rulings. Also enumerate the recommendations made by the Twentieth Law Commission to address the issue of paid news and political advertisements.

सरकारी विज्ञापनों को प्राय: राजनीतिक दलों की छवि सुधारने के लिए करदाताओं के धन के दुरुपयोग के रूप में देखा जाता है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के प्रासंगिक निर्णयों के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। पेड न्यूज और राजनीतिक विज्ञापनों के मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए 20वें विधि आयोग द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

During recent assembly elections there was controversies regarding the govt advertisement of endorsing their political symbols and personalities which could impact the result of assembly election.

Supreme Court ordered the prohibition on such advertisement to uphold free & fair election.

20th Law commission has recommended following:

1) paid news to be electoral offence under RPA 1951

2) Political advertisement & news regarding parties should be regulated by committee in each district.

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Currently district committees are formed to regulate the ~~fa~~ news & monitor such activity.

Election commission recently cancelled the candidature of MLA on the basis of failing to submit the account of election expenditure that include paid news.

Paid news thus should be incorporate as electoral offence under RPA 1951. Moreover there should be regulation & monitor the advertise of ~~fa~~ govt. as well as pol. parties to uphold transparency in elections.

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17. A clear delineation of functions of local governments vis-à-vis State Governments will only strengthen the principle of subsidiarity. In this context, discuss the challenges and the reforms required for effective democratic decentralization in India.

राज्य सरकारों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय सरकारों के कार्यों के स्पष्ट आरेखण (निरूपण) से केवल अनुषंगिकता का सिद्धांत पुष्ट होगा। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitution of India was amended in 1992 to incorporate 73rd and 74th amendment giving mandatory provision of decentralization of polity in the states.

However the functions, finances & financiaries are not empowered much and the decentralisation has not resulted in big transformation given these 3 Fs are at the discretion of the states. & states don't want to devolution of their power much to local beneficiaries.

Challenges: 1) only 1% of total tax revenue collected by the local govt.

2) At municipal level the head is not needed to compulsarily elected that undermine the his accountability & effective role.

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3) The main revenues collected by local govt are decided by the states which are reluctant to give more levying taxation power to local bodies.

In this regard following reforms can be experimented.

1) Economic survey of ~~India~~ 2016-17 provide that property tax is untapped resource of revenue for local govt. (: property tax is invaded largely) use of GPS & new technology can help to generate more revenue.

2) Clear delineation of functions:
States are reluctant to give more autonomy & powers to the local govt. but development have to be from grass root. By encouraging role of GRAM SABHA in implementing policies like Swachh Bharat Mission, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao., local govt can be empowered at the same

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time they would be accountable ~~to the states~~ for implementing those project at grass root level.

State govt and local govt need to work together & not separately as each policy demands grass root participation and at the same time wider prevalence all across the regions.

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18. Vast powers have been vested in the office of the Speaker to strengthen the democratic institutions of the parliamentary system, and not to stifle dissent or protest in the House. Comment in the context of India.

लोकसभा अध्यक्ष के पद में निहित व्यापक शक्तियां वस्तुतः संसदीय प्रणाली के लोकतांत्रिक संस्थानों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए प्रदान की गयी है, न कि सदन में मतभेद या विरोध को दबाने के लिए। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The office of speaker in the parliamentary system is of great regard. Thus it has given vast powers to maintain the dignity of parliament.

Some powers are as follows:

1) Speaker have the power to make rules of ~~parliament~~ Lok sabha with concurrence of the member

2) Speaker can punish the member of Lok sabha on the advice of privilege committee for violation of rules of procedure of the houses.

3) Speaker have power to decide on defection of the member of any party.

This is where controversy lies. Many times this is used

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not in the spirit of rule of law

for example in Arunachal Pradesh when there was already a proposal of removal of speaker. Speaker used his power of defection to eliminate the members who could vote against him.

Moreover in case of India, speaker generally associated from pol. party. Neutrality in this case can be compromised for example while deciding on the nature of money ~~bill~~ bill.

The house is for deliberation and negotiation and speaker has responsibility to maintain its dignity. In absence of debates in the house democracy will become only symbolic speaker has far and wide powers to punish the member of house like suspension of them for few days etc. But speaker should use his

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power to uphold the spirit of democracy that is deliberation that would prove healthy in strengthening people's trust in the democracy.

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19. Tenth Schedule of the Constitution and the subsequent amendments have failed at solving the problem of defections and opportunistic politics. Critically analyse.

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची तथा उत्तरवर्ती संशोधन दल-बदल और अवसरवादी राजनीति की समस्या का समाधान करने में विफल रहे हैं। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Tenth schedule of constitution is related to defection which provides for removal of any member of parliament / assembly in case —

1) he himself resign
2) goes against the whip of his party.
3) In case of nominated member, if he joins any party after 6 months
4) In case of Independent member, if he joins any party.

Exceptions

1) Speakers (of LS & assembly) can resign from their party & can resume after completed their tenure as speakers
2) In case of merger (at least having 2/3rd of member) of 2 parties.

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Earlier there was a provision in the exception in case of split of party with having at least 1/3rd number of parties. This provision often misused by some offering grand promises to the candidates in case they split

Subsequently this exception was deleted.

In spite of these provision schedule 10 is criticised because:

1) Lok sabha speaker has the right to declare the removal on the basis of defection

Earlier it was not subjected to judicial scrutiny but later in 'KIHOTO HOLOHON' case this power came under judicial review.

but many speakers have politicise the issue.

Example: In Uttarakhand & Arunachal Pradesh assembly:

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2) Independent member & nominated member are treated differently.

3) Discourage Indivisual opinion.

~~Despite~~ Schedule 10 was envisaged to done away with the politics of 'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram' which started with 1967 elections.

In assembly election of westbengal, Tamil Nadu currently many member changed their party without subjecting to defection. Defection provision role to prevent the use of money power in order to mould the decision in the favour of financially strong ~~Financially~~ parties is not proved substantial on ground.

We need to uphold internal democracy in party, provision of strong adherence to the schedule 10 to prevent the ills of opportunistic politics.

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20. It is the Parliamentary system, with its basis on constant accountability, accommodation and inclusion, which can best serve the needs of the country. Examine, keeping in mind the arguments that are periodically put forward for adopting the Presidential system in India.

यह निरंतर जवाबदेही, समायोजन और समावेशन पर आधारित संसदीय प्रणाली ही है, जो देश की आवश्यकताएं सर्वोत्तम ढंग से पूरी कर सकती है। भारत में राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली अपनाने के लिए समय-समय पर प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले तर्कों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परीक्षण कीजिए।

Constituent assembly of India adopted parliamentary system of govt for Indian Polity due to following reasons:

1) Historical reasons due to having British imperial rule
(→ (too have parliamentary system)

2) Indian Polity needed to have accountability as Presidential rule could lead to despotic rule of dictatorship eg: Pakistan.

3) Diversity of India demands inclusion of each section, each reason ∴ need participation that is possible only in parliamentary system.

In case of presidential system parliament (popular sovereignty), accountability of representatives of people are less

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While in parliamentary system where executives are accountable to the lok sabha and it provide instrumnt of control like no - confidence motion, censure motion, Question hour etc.

Thus uphold accountability.

Parliament have representative from each constituency moreover reservation of seat for marginal section provides for inclusion and accomodation of even minority population.

Parliament can remove executive through passing of no - confidence motion and control over it through demanding answers & deliberation

Thus uphold constant accountability.

In this scenario Presidential system where there is strict separation of power. President can be removed only through impeachment & not liable or accountable to parliament (law making body) provide) more stability that is generally less in case of parliamentary system.

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2) More stable polity & strong executive can take strong decision without coming under populist pressure.

3) It prevents disruption in the administration which generally present in parliamentary system.

Given the unique scenario of India, parliamentary system only fit to the needs of diversity and fulfilling accountability.

Judiciary thus declare parliamentary system as "basic structure" which can't be abroded.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1023)

Name of Candidate	Neha Bandhu		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	171485
Center	National Trust building	Date	8/Sept/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
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13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The evolution of temple-building in India can be attributed to factors such as changing form of worship, improvement in the skills of the craftsmen and the increase in funding provided by kings and rich merchants. Examine.

भारत में मंदिर-निर्माण के विकास के लिए पूजन-अर्चन के बदलते स्वरूपों, कारीगरों के कौशल में सुधार एवं राजाओं और अमीर व्यापारियों द्वारा जाने वाले वित्त-पोषण में बढ़ोत्तरी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The architecture, art forms sculpture etc reflects the condition present in the society.

Similarly from Maurya era to Gupta the form of religion, worship changed. In Maurya's times the focus was mainly upon Stupa, pillar, caves later post Maurya and from Gupta's period the evolution of Bhagvatism started which focused on BHAKTI

Impact on temple building from changing form of worship:

Bhakti focused on 'Bhag'. Just like tribal chief divides their share to its people. God also divide his 'Bhagya' with his Bhakta. This reflected in

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the temple buildings in form of idolatry. Nagara style of temple built gradually

I stage :

Earlier there were less number of god mainly - 3 god - Brahma Vishnu, Mahesh. Skills were not refined and funding was divided to Buddhism, Jainism and new Bhagavatism. Thus the temple built were at lower platform, Open ~~ambulatory~~ ambulatory passage and single god.

II stage :

Number of god increases. Skilled worker and increased funding resulted in high platform temple

III Stage :

'Panchayatan' type temple started to built. Large space is provided before Garbhagriha called Mandapa.

eg: Devgarh temple.

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IV Stage:
Temple became larger and rectangular

V Stage:
Temple started to have intricate carvings, Shikar.
eg: Jagannath temple (Odisha)
Similarly in South India temple form evolved called Dravidian Style. which was having more designed gateway Gopuram. The rich use of Bronze and large temple is result of relationship with south east India and silk trade which resulted in increased funding, new skills to express the Bhakti of the people.

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2. Metal casting in India appears to be one of the oldest sculptural traditions. Discuss the significance of cire-perduor or "lost wax" technique in the sculptural tradition of India with examples from different regions.

भारत में धातु की ढलाई, सर्वाधिक प्राचीन मूर्तिकला परंपराओं में से एक प्रतीत होती है। भारत की मूर्तिकला परंपरा में सीर पेरदयू या "लॉस्ट वैक्स" (तरल धातु प्रक्रिया) तकनीक के महत्व पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

The earliest example of metal casting is found from Indus valley civilization where bronze metal is used for sculpture making.

The finest example is Dancing Girl found in Mohenjodaro which is in Tribhangi mudra, naked, wearing only bracelet. The moulding still surprises modern sculpture.

The method used by them was CIRE PERDUOR or lost wax technique:

In this method first the sculpture is made from

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the ~~wooden brick~~ wax then mud-brick is rounded over it. Then the wax is melted and metal is put inside the mould. Then outer mould made from mud is removed.

This form of sulpture making, we found in later times also for eg during bronze sculpture making in South Indian Temple, Nataraj Statue etc.

Also we found evidences of sulpture made from this technique from Indonesia and South east where it borrowed from India during post Maurya times.

Moreover this technique is still in use in many parts of India.

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3. India's middle ages brought about a very rich tradition of devotional literature of remarkable merit which dispels the assumption of a dark period of India's history. Elucidate.

भारतीय मध्यकाल ने उल्लेखनीय विशेषता वाले भक्तिपरक साहित्य की एक अत्यंत समृद्ध परंपरा प्रस्तुत की जो भारतीय इतिहास में एक अंध-युग की अवधारणा को ख़ारिज करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India's middle ages, mainly Post Mauryan, Gupta Period, Post-Gupta, started a tradition of Bhakti which reflected in the large number of devotional literature composed in this time.

for eg: Ramayana was completed in 5th century A.D. Similarly, Mahabharata which started from 2nd century B.C was completed in 10th century A.D.

Puranas were written which showed the different Avatars of God.

Srimad Bhagvata Gita also strenthen the tradition of Bhakti.

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Merit of devotional Literature:

In the middle ages 'Bhakti' was popular. Any one from any caste could practice it and share the 'Bhagya' of his God..

The literature were written for popularises the teachings of Bhagvatism, victory of good over ill (Mahabharata), duty is superior (Ramayana) etc.

Dark age: The middle age of India was often called the dark age by many due to the rising inequalities, ritual, blind faith, vajrayana Buddhism, Rising value of to luxury by saints

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and Buddhist and Trinist, increasing castcism, Superiority to Brahmins.

Even though there were evolving inequalities but the literature of this time focused on values of equality, tolerance, brotherhood, devotion, commitment to duty in the relationship etc. This shows that literature of middle age enriched this time.

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4. The outbreak of World War II in 1939 divided the nationalists over the next course of action in the freedom struggle. Elaborate. In this context, also examine the factors that led to INC launching the Quit India Movement.

1939 में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध छिड़ जाने से राष्ट्रवादियों के बीच स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में आगे अपनायी जाने वाली रणनीति में मतभेद होने से विभाजन हो गया। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। इस संदर्भ में, INC द्वारा भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन को आरम्भ करने के लिए उत्प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

With the Outbreak of world war II in 1939, British announced India's participation without asking for it to INC and others.

In this issues there were different views of national leaders

1) While Gandhi wanted to give full support as he says that democratic britain is clearly distinct from fascist forces

2) Communist, Socialist and leftist group under INC supported that India should take advantage of situation and called for internal revolution that could give India freedom.

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3) Nehru did not wanted to support British in world war at the same time he also thought it is not right time for revolution given fascist forces are more evil.

Thus this intermediary path was choosen by working group of INC

When India National congress demanded two condition for giving support in war 1) freedom after war

2) Reason of British to participate in the war.

but they got no satisfactory response from British who declared India's support for war.

Thus Gandhi started Individual Satyagraha.

U.S.A and other country pressed British govt for full support from India. Thus Cripps mission was send

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to India.

Factors that led to launch of QIM:

1) Failure of Cripps Mission

2) War time miseries, hunger, Malnourishment

3) Victory of Germany over French revealing the weaknesses of imperialist powers

4) Energy in Indians influenced by the socialism and nationalist movement in Spain, Poland etc.

5) Truth that Imperial power outwardly fighting for democracy and not providing democracy to its colonies.

Given all these factor in Special session of congress IQM was launched by Gandhi

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5. How did the Indian industrialists contribute to the freedom struggle? Did the emergence of the socialistic trend during the later period of the struggle deter them from supporting the freedom struggle? Analyze.

भारतीय उद्योगपतियों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? क्या स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की उत्तरवर्ती अवधि में समाजवादी प्रवृत्ति के उद्भव ने उन्हें स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का समर्थन करने से विरत (रोक) कर दिया? विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian Industrialist from the very beginning supported freedom struggle

I. During 'Congress' establishment there were many Industrialist supporting moderates in funding their propaganda etc.

II. During Swadeshi Movement (1905-07) Indian Industrialist established many Indigenous industries like Steel Industry, textile Industry contributing for boycott of foreign goods.

They provided cheaper alternative to Indians.

III During Gandhi's leadership, Indian Industrialist carried on to contribute Many were the friends of Mahatma

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Gandhi. Gandhi called for "Trusteeship" According to which Industrialist should consider them trustee of workers and protect them and not master them.

IV After 1920s increasing impact of Russian Revolution, establishment of Comintern, Communist and Socialist influence on congress increased. All Indian trade union Congress (AITUC) was established in 1920s, Lala Lajpat Rai as head and Chaman Lal as secretary.

They all called for rise of socialism and started to awake people about evil of Capitalism.

Bose and Nehru also have same thoughts. They headed INC during this times

But INC has the

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space for all sections. It didn't make industrialist aloof as their funding and contribution was necessary for the movement.

Industrialist too carried on to contribute

for example they released Bombay Plan (1944) calling for states' role for facilitating trade and growth of nation.

This way industrialist played very important role during all phases of national movement.

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6. The social-religious reform movements of the 19th and 20th century in British India not only tried to purge the Indian society of various social evils but also prepared the ground for the Indian freedom struggle. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश भारत में 19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी के सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों ने न केवल भारतीय समाज को विभिन्न सामाजिक कुरीतियों से मुक्त करने का प्रयास किया बल्कि भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के लिए एक आधार भी तैयार किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Socio - religious Reform movement of 19th century and 20th century are called Indian renaissance period. These are charaterised by values of Humanism, Universalism and Rationalism.

Focuses of reform movement on various evil:

1) Sati system: Raja Ram Mohan Roy argued against this evil practice later 1928 British made it illegal.

2) Child Marriage: Scholar such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Vidhya Sagar, Jyotiba Phule, Dayanand saraswati argued against it. By Sharda Act 1930 it made illegal.

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3) Untouchability: SNDP movement, Jyotiba Phule's contribution, Neechar Dayanand Saraswati called for its abolition. However it took a long time for removing this

4) Widow Remarriage: Vidhyasagar, Ram Mohan Ray called for remarriage of widows and their rights of equality.

5) Education of women: All reformers of the time argued for it. Main contributor Savitri Bai Phule, Bethune etc.

Reform Movement and how it prepared ground for Indian freedom struggle:

1) Revivalist Movement like Arya Samaj instil the confidence among Indians regarding their culture, proving wrong the white

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burden theory

2) Rise of Indian Middle class

3) These movement were the Sangam of western values of Rationalism, liberalism and faith in Indian culture.

which seeded Indian Nationalism which valued democracy & western values.

4) It abolished the myth of British superiority

5) Bengali youth became aware of the exploitation of Britishers

However over emphasis on Indian tradition resulted in communalism in later time.

But overall, Reform provided seed to Indian Nationalism.

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7. The dawn of 19th century was marked by large scale expansion of the British empire into India, especially during the governorship of Wellesley. Elaborate.

19वीं शताब्दी की आरंभिक अवधि, विशेष रूप से गवर्नर-जनरल वेलेजली का शासनकाल, भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के विस्तार के लिए उल्लेखनीय रही थी। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

After the Battle of Plassey and Buxar, British(EIC) started to getting larger hold over Indian territories.

Lord wellesley (1799-1805) fueled this process by introducing subsidiary alliance.

After Battle of Buxar (1965), British went Dual government in Bengal. But their increasing ambition needed more control over Indian ruler. In this scenario wellesly provided British his weapon of subsidiary alliance Under which 1) Ruler need to maintain British(EIC) army under his rule on their own expenditure

2) No independent foreign relation

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3) British (company) agent in the empire to be appointed.

4) No foreign agent can be allowed without British (company) permission.

In return East Indian Company will provide it protection against any aggression.

Mysore (1799), ~~Maratha~~ Awadh (1798, 1801) later all the Marathas, Sindhia, Gaycwad, Bhosle etc accepted subsidiary alliances through Anglo-Mysore war, Anglo Maratha war.

In later time Sindh (1839) and Punjab (1844) also accepted subsidiary alliances

Thus Wellesley in the sense expanded the control over India from north (Punjab), East (Bengal), west (Nagpur, Poona) etc.

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8. United States entered the Vietnam war incrementally, in a series of steps between 1950 and 1965. Elucidate. Also analyse the reasons for America's failure in the war.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, 1950 से 1965 के बीच चरणबद्ध श्रृंखला में वियतनाम युद्ध में अधिकाधिक संलग्न होता गया। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस युद्ध में अमेरिका की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण भी कीजिए।

Vietnam war is one of the most famous war in the world for defeat of USA by the people of vietnam i.e defeat of super power by strength of indigenous people unity and courage.

After end of world war vietnam was divided into two parts - North vietnam and South vietnam.

Earlier it was French colony. In its first battle of freedom, the leader 'Hai - Minh' united people against French govt oppression.

Later with the division it was assured to people of vietnam that it is temporary to

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give them freedom and making a republic.

But later in south vietnam which was under U.S.A. denied for the unification.

People of South vietnam revolted.

USA later attached on south vietnam. Earlier it was consolidating its position during 1950 and after the world war.

Reason of failure of America:

1) America's intervention was condemned all over the world.

2) Support of USSR for the Minh party revolution against USA.

3) Support of other nation's nationalist force

4) Unity of South and North America

5) Strong leadership of 'Kai-minh'

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6) USA Morale got down due to courage of people and their commitment to continue the battle.

Later vietnam got unified and the war was written in the world history victory of courage and unity over modern weapons.

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9. Even though there is much that is wrong with the European Union (EU), its achievements can not be discounted either. Discuss.

यद्यपि यूरापीय संघ (EU) में बहुत-सी कमियां हैं, फिर भी इसकी उपलब्धियों को कमतर नहीं आंका जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

European Union was basically made due to both economical and political reasons as after the world war II it was needed to avoid the apprehension of West Europe against USSR increasing socialist power. and for early economic growth.

Achievements of EU:

1) It was started to counter the impact of USSR. with 5 nation getting together.
now it is one of most developed region of the world with high number of membership

2) After world war economically France, Germany, Britain, all weakned. The EU provided them early economic growth

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due to free trade, larger market, ~~Cheap~~ investment and capital.

3) It mixed up with USA making NATO as a counter to

4) It intervene in cold war and played a role for avoidance of third world war.

5) As countries are now united Thus having less suspicion towards each other

for eg: British & French which imparted strong hold over the economy.

Wrong of EU:

1) It alleged to intervene in the internal matters of nation for eg: due to common monetary policy one nation impact other significantly. Spiral action starts after that

eg: economic crisis in

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PIGS Nation.

2) It failed to protect the refugees interest at one hand and nations sovereignty at other hand.
Moreover many nation blamed it not to manage economy against political instability in middle east.
eg: BREXIT.

While European Union is benefiting many even some country are taking its benefit being outside of it
eg: Norway, Switzerland etc

In past it was cherished but in present time it is being questioned. Future of EU is uncertain.

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10. Despite being a failure, 1848 revolutions remain a watershed event in European History. Elaborate.

यद्यपि 1848 की क्रांतियाँ विफल हो गई थीं तथापि ये यूरोपीय इतिहास में ऐतिहासिक घटना बनीं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

1848 revolution in European history contributed in many events later in the time due to following features:

1) These were nationalist movement evolving in almost each country like France, Britain, Prussia but what distinguish these from earlier movement of 1839 are the nature of these movement having highest participation from women.

2) These workers demanded their right over their profit. Thus Revolution was against capitalism which was rooted in France, Britain etc.

3) Spanish civil war:

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In this war communist people revolted against the aggression of state.

Country's all around the world supported their revolution. Pt Nehru landed spanish courage and send his support

4) These revolution became instrumental in the unification of Germany and Italy.

for eg: Before the revolution King was called as representator of God having divine right.

but after revolution in France, king was called as people's leader which later made france republic

5) 1848 revolution sow the early seed of socialism and representative democracy.

6) These revolution made Britain and France introduce many

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reforms in their respective country.

Thus indeed 1848 revolution were watershed in the history of world.

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11. The events that led to the American Revolution had causes rooted in the social, economic, political and ideological context of that time. Elaborate. Also, bring out the influence that the American Revolution had on the French Revolution.

जो घटनाएं अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी रहीं, उनकी जड़ें उस समय के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक एवं वैचारिक संदर्भ में निहित थी। सविस्तार बताइए। साथ ही, फ्रांसीसी क्रान्ति पर अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के प्रभावों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

American revolution traces its history when British had 13 colonies in it.

The main causes :

1) Economical Reasons :

i) Exim policy of Britain which monopolises over American trade.

ii) Navigation law which made it compulsory of every American ship to go to British ports for checking

iii) Capital good industry can't be established due to British control.

2) Political reasons

British imposed sugar tax and tea tax etc but didn't give any representation to American people in parliament. American called for

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No taxation without representation

3) Social Reasons:

The people of America were migrants from the western countries, who made America their home. They wanted to make it developed and British control suppressing it. Moreover America was land of equality where diverse people living and having strong attachment to America

4) Ideological Reason:

Thomas Paine, Benjamin Franklin thoughts.

'The common sense' article impacted Americans and they came to know about evil of British

Impact of American Revolution on French Revolution:

The king of France Louis 16 had sent help to America for its independence.

The farmer people who were

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fighting alongside American deeply influenced by their freedom struggle and thoughts of Thomas paine, Benjamin franklin, leadership of washington.

These french people influenced other returning their country about idea of equality and human right and being instrumental against feudalism.

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12. In the context of Punjab crisis it can be argued that language, religion and regionalism combined into a potentially explosive situation which political elites struggled to contain. Examine.

पंजाब संकट के संदर्भ में यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि भाषा, धर्म और क्षेत्रवाद के सम्मिश्रण ने संभावित विस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी जिसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए राजनीतिक संभ्रान्त वर्ग ने संघर्ष किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Punjab crisis had its root from freedom struggle. As early as 1920, Akali Movement demanded autonomy and special rights but it was within the India and liberal in tone.

Later after partition, there happen change in 1) its nature of population due to refugees.

2) Problem of hunger, land etc.

Language: Also the main population was still Sikh having distinct language. They thought outsider with language Hindi, Haryanvi are danger to its religion, culture and ethnicity.

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Regionalism: When Punjab and Haryana, Himachal Pradesh separated again change in nature of population happened. New issue emerged as Chandigarh, River sharing etc.

Religion: Later more extremist people called for Khalistan. They made Amritsar temple their main handling office.

Govt attached on it. People sentiment were connected to Golden temple. Thus situation got worse. When Indira Gandhi was assasinated. Govt. came heavy to these people. Many innocent people were killed specially in Delhi.

The crisis was not instantaneous it was ripening from long time due to economical reasons (Partition), ethnicity (Language, Regionalism, Religion), political reason (hard

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handling of revolutionist) etc.

Later Rajiv Gandhi signed Longoval accord. but justice still awaited by many victims who lost their family.

Earlier, PM Manmohan Singh apologised for Punjab wrongs this shows that political elite that time could n't handle the crisis well due to multiplicity of factor involved.

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13. What were the factors that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975? Why is it considered as the dark period of Indian democracy? In this context, discuss the response to the imposition of emergency among the masses, media and political class.

1975 में आपातकाल की घोषणा के पीछे कौन-से कारक थे? इसे भारतीय लोकतंत्र का काला अध्याय क्यों माना जाता है? इस संदर्भ में, आपातकाल के आरोपण के प्रति जन-साधारण, मीडिया और राजनीतिक वर्ग के मध्य प्रतिक्रिया पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Emergency of 1978 is one of the most analyzed area of Indian democracy for its unexpected causes and consequences.

Factors that led Emergency

1) Political Reasons:
Govt at that time facing high opposition due to its forced socialist policies and backwardness of economy

2) Judicial reasons:
In 'Keshavananda Bharti case' Supreme court held that govt can't change basic structure when govt was introducing many Amendments.
Govt replied by supersing three senior judges and making junior

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judge as chief justice.

3) Economical Reasons:

Due to war of 1971, hunger, Malnourishment were high due to expenditure on defense. Famine of 1972 aggravated the situation.

Dark Period of Indian democracy because:

1) Preventive detention of opposition party leader & dissent leaders
2) Gagging of Media
3) forced Sterilisation
4) Suspension of fundamental right
5) Committed judiciary and bureaucracy
6) Police excesses.

Responses of Mass:

People in leadership of J.P Narayan called for 'Total

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Revolution' to save democracy.

Response of Media:

Many new paper shut down. Many published blank space for protest against gagging

Response of Political class:

All political class united and protested but they were all soon arrested.

~~but~~ but in later election due to emergency excesses Janata Party came into power.

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14. The role of women since independence has not been confined to issues of women alone, rather they have played an important role in the issues related to peasants, tribals, farmers, trade unions and environment. Discuss.

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से महिलाओं की भूमिका केवल महिलाओं के मुद्दे तक ही सीमित नहीं रही है, बल्कि उन्होंने खेतिहरों, आदिवासियों, किसानों, ट्रेड-यूनियनों एवं पर्यावरण से संबंधित मुद्दों पर भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The role of women during freedom struggle was very crucial specially after Gandhi took the leadership due to his Gandhian & non-violent method.

Contribution of women to women issue:

All Indian women association leadership of Ani Basant, Sarojini Naidu called for franchise right for women, their participation in development and against evil of child marriage and excesses against widows.

Peasant, tribal, farmer issue:

The women in the

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Bardoli Andolan participated larger in number under leadership of Sardar Patel against demand of Zamidar of higher rate of revenue.

Ani Basant uses Home rule movement to reach each corner of village and constituting Kisan Sabha

Tribal women participated in picketing the shops of liquor during Swadeshi & NCM etc.

Trade union issue:

Women ~~workers~~ acted as a shield to workers during their strike. They participated in boycott of foreign cloth by not wearing imported jwellery etc.

After Independence:

Environment Movement:

Women imparted significant role during Chipko Andolan under leadership of Gaura Devi and Narmada Bacho Andolan under leadership of Medha Pathar

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Women Issue:

All India Women Association, All Indian Liberal Women federation called against the evil of dowry, violence against women

eg: Protest during Jessica Lal Murder, Nirbhaya Rape case.

Tribal Issue:

Anti liquor movement in Kerala by tribal women as they were impacted due to violence of drunken husband.

Peasant and farmer Movement:

Women contributed in supporting Shetkari Movement and Bharatiya Kisan Union.

Trade union Movement:

In 1980s specially women contributed in supporting various strike.

Thus women movement in India are not exclusively for women rather these are focused on social justice.

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15. Critically examine the point of view that cultural diversity in India has been a hindrance to the process of nation building.

इस दृष्टिकोण का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए कि भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता राष्ट्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में बाधक रही है।

India is a land of diversity reflected in number of religion, languages, cultures, ethnicity, race, caste etc.

No other country have this much diversity and at the same time vibrant and successful democracy which is intact since independence.

Diversity as hindrance to national building:

1) Communalism which is reflected in Gujrat riots, Babri Masjid episode and now in Muzzafarnagar.

2) Casteism and Manual scavenging:

Caste still plays a dominant role in Indian society and Polity. Caste based politics hinder to make equalitarian society

3) Regionalism: which reflects

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in term of secessionist demand for eg: Greater Nagalim, Dravidistan, Khalistan movement.

4) Language: Absence of lingua franca. Various protest of non hindi-state against imposition of hindi.

5) Tribal issue: Backwardness, problem of mainstreaming and Naxalism.

Diversity as a strength and symbol of unity of India:

1) Partition and nation building: India adopted secularist ideology as against Pakistan. We have provided equal rights to every religion.

Recently PM announced special relief to the people who came after partition. All Indian cherish Indian

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identity before a Hindu, Muslim, sikh etc. identities.

2) Reorganisation of state:
While Sri Lanka, Pakistan got to face such drastic issue. we Reorganised states on the basis of languages which later strengthen our unity and fueled nation building.

3) Reservation: India has provided protection to socially & educationally backward communities who are now aware and asserting their right. This is positive sign in the direction of inclusive India.

Indian culture is a synthesis of many culture and characterised by its unity in diversity imparting strength to national building.

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16. Equality of opportunity requires not only open competition for advantaged positions but also fair access to qualifications required for those positions. Discuss in the Indian context.

अवसर की समानता, प्रतिष्ठित (लाभप्रद) पदों के लिए न केवल एक खुली प्रतिस्पर्धा की मांग करती है, अपितु उन पदों के लिए आवश्यक योग्यताओं तक न्यायोचित पहुंच की भी मांग करती है। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

'Equality of opportunity' is enshrined in preamble of Indian constitution. It refers to the provision of equal access to every position irrespective of any disadvantage. Moreover it include the making of condition necessary for it.

Examining this provision in Indian context we found

1) Special provision for socially and educationally backward classes. eg: Article 16 (Reservation)
2) Special programe for minorities like Nayi Roshni and Article 29, 30 which provide special protection to minority right.
3) Various programe for women,

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Universalisation of education through right to education Act.

4) Accessible India for people with disability to access the govt building transport and ICT.

5) ~~Astuti~~ Schedule 5 and 6 providing autonomous district for tribal culture protection and development.

Thus we found while open competition is necessary for equality of opportunity but its is not sufficient condition. for it we need special protection to socially, physically, educationally, economically disadvantaged group so that they could compete at the equal basis.

In devoid of this protection the advantaged position will only transmitted one generation to next generation by only one group due to their initial advantages in terms of economically strong position etc.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Portrayal of stereotypical sensational images of women not only reduces their identity to a mere object of desire but also reinforces the patriarchal structure of the society. Discuss with examples.

महिलाओं की स्टीरियोटाइप सनसनीखेज छवियों का निरूपण न केवल उनकी पहचान को एक तुच्छ चाह वाली वस्तु तक सीमित करता है बल्कि समाज की पितृसत्तात्मक संरचना को भी पुष्ट करता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

With the arrival of modernity and globalisation women's portrayal is matter of debate as on one hand some argue that women are given opportunity on the other hand modernity increasing the objectification of women?

Stereotypical sensational images and identity:

- From ~~new~~ hindi serial to film industry and media, women body is now subjected to exhibition. They are potrayed as an object while modelling, presenting the car in showroom, item dances in the film industry.
- They are employed in pink colour occupation and not at

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the higher level. for eg: Nurses but not doctor, Air hostess but not pilot etc. This perpetuate their identity as only care giver and not as a leader, entrepreneur etc.

- Increasing pornography and dipiction of women as a sexual object.

- Prostitution also made this objectification of women's body strong.

One ~~such~~ example of sensational dipiction of women is new channel under special heads of 'Saas Bahu Betiya', body show off in movies etc.

This perpetuate the patriarchal mindset where men is seen to dominate over ~~the~~ every sphere and women is subdued to object of desire of men.

This reflected in

1) increasing wage gap (35% in India according to World bank)

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2) Increasing case of crime against women eg: Rape, dowry death, female foetude, domestic violence

3) Literacy gap. (16% according to census 2011)

Patriarchal structure where men rule and women only serve the wish of men is reflected in various inequalities ingrained every sphere of society.

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18. Explain the concept of planned obsolescence with examples and discuss its impact for an economy. In this context, comment on Indian society's move towards throwaway culture.

नियोजित मूल्यह्रास अवधारणा की सोदाहरण व्याख्या कीजिए एवं अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में उपयोग करो और फेंको संस्कृति (throwaway culture) की दिशा में बढ़ते भारतीय समाज पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Planned obsolescence

Concept refers to belief that with time the value of any commodity decline and after a point of time it becomes a waste with no value.

In India, there is culture of throwaway which reinforces this planned obsolescence for eg: Throwing the old mobile & getting new one without recycling it.

Impact on Indian economy:

India is among one of 5 contries having largest e-waste.

1) Ground water contamination:

Due to not proper waste disposal, harmful

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metal mix with water spreading arsenic in drinking water.
eg: In W. Bengal there many villages where people drying drinking water.

2.) Soil degradation

3) Air pollution due to increasing mixing and reaction of metal with oxygen which in turn impact human health due to Pulmonary disease, heart diseases. → high health expenditure

4) Land fills, Mountain of waste
eg: Recently in Gazipur one such mountain fell spreading diseases everywhere

5) Mixing of this waste to soil results into contamination of crops. which result into restriction on exports and loss of economy.

The value of our resources is degrading due to pollution and at the same time losing the opportunity for recycling.

We have to ~~adopt~~ adopt Reduce, recycle, reuse

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discarding throw away culture.

Lets Make India Remaking capital of world along with making capital of world with Make in India.

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19. Employment is a vital factor in empowerment of persons with disabilities. Analyse. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to increase employment of persons with disabilities.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के सशक्तिकरण में रोजगार एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। विकलांग व्यक्तियों के रोजगार को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

Employment is vital factor in empowerment of persons with disability for the following reasons:

1) It instil confidence in them as the disability is not only physical but also social if we deny employment to them

2) It make them self dependent (currently 49% of disabled people are unemployed according centre for equity studies)

3) It convert them from beneficiary to active participant to the national economy.

4) It enable them to make use of various rights as an avoid

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of employment and finances, they can't able to assert their right.

5) It makes India inclusive participatory and give feel to people with disability their citizenship right.

Steps taken by govt:

1) Rights of people with Disability Act provided the reservation for people with disability in certain employment 4% increased from earlier 3%.

2) India is signatory to United nations convention of rights of people with disability. under which India is obliged to provide certain benefits to PWD.

3) Book for blind treaty: enable them to access books for preparation

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4.) Accessible India campaign.

5) Inclusion of blood disorder in the definition of disability thus increasing the reach of benefits to PwD.

6) Skill India Mission has component for PWD.

7) Various programe for training and funding for disabled people. and for imparting skill.

Disability is physical disadvantage and govt is trying to convert PWD in an asset to national development.

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20. While many see globalisation as synonymous with westernisation, evidence suggests that the process of globalisation has not been a one way street. Comment.

यद्यपि कई लोग वैश्वीकरण को पश्चिमीकरण के पर्यायवाची के रूप में देखते हैं, किंतु प्रमाण यह प्रदर्शित करते हैं कि वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया एकपक्षीय मार्ग नहीं रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

'Globalisation as synonymous with westernisation' is considered by many as a fact. While other opposed this claim.

Globalisation is a process which facilitate free flow of capital, labour, goods, services, knowledge, belief, value etc.

Globalisation as a process of synonymous to westernisation:

Westernisation is process where countries are adopting western culture & values in the name of modernity.

Culture of western world like wearing jeans, values like individualism, western food are adopted by third world country. Anthony Giddens called it

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process of Mcdonaldisation or Americanisation
Western model of development is followed by all countries.
While other refute this claim by giving following evidences.

1) Religious revivalism in scandanavian countries.

Inspite of having secular and indivisualistic orientation. Countries in west are influenced towards the religious values of third world country
eg: Tourism in Banaras, Mathura.

2) Yoga is accepted all over the world.
United nation declared it internationally proclaimed by annoncing world yoga day

3) Many ~~foreigners~~ foreigners are coming to third world country & western countries for adopting Buddism.

4) Increasing demand of reform in global governance.

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Globalisation is thus not a one way street, it though giving way to mono culture but infusing globalism in the form of common ground on international issues like climate change, terrorism etc.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1024)

Name of Candidate	Neha Bandhu		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	171485
Center	National Trust Building	Date	13/Sept/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The idea of Universal Basic income has gained appeal in recent months. Enumerating the challenges in its implementation, discuss whether it can be a potent tool to reduce leakages in the system and address inequality in the economy.

सार्वभौमिक बुनियादी आय के विचार ने हाल ही के महीनों में ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह तंत्र (व्यवस्था) में विद्यमान कमियों को कम करने एवं अर्थव्यवस्था में असमानता को संबोधित करने का एक प्रभावी साधन बन सकती है।

Economic survey 2017-18 put forward the idea of universal basic income (UBI) for reducing the leakages in the redistribution i.e. subsidies. and iterate three pillars of it are 1) Universality
2) Accessibility
3) Agency.

UBI as a potent tool to reduce leakages and address inequality:

1) UBI by its very nature is near universal that makes it less prone to exclusion error.

2) UBI is proposed to be given through directly in bank accounts linked by Adhaar it makes

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possible better targeting.

3) Despite so many governmental subsidy inequality and poverty is not eliminated.

~~According to~~ Economic survey 2017-18 says that poorest 40% of district gets only 22% of benefits.

UBI can combat inequality by

a) More bargaining power in the hands of labourers

b) Protection against financial shocks like diseases etc that perpetuate inequality

c) UBI acts as a agency not not make the person beneficiary and make him more independent in spendings.

However limitation of UBI:

1) Inclusion error as it is nearly universal

2) Moral hazard that it may make people idle

3) Conspicuous consumption that can perpetuate inequality

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Challenges in Implementation:

- Economic survey calculates it to be 4.5% of GDP that needed to fulfil the purpose.
- Many subsidies are better targeted like MGNREGS, Its not sure whether UBI can replace the benefits of such subsidies.
- It needed bank accounts and Adhaar as prerequisites. While survey says that 1/3rd of adult in India don't have bank accounts.

UBI is a progressive idea but it should be used as a supplementary or first as a pilot project or first for women only.

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2. A peculiar combination of factors explain India's poor export performance in recent times. Comment. How can the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) help in improving India's share in global trade?

हाल के दिनों में कुछ खास कारणों का एक संयोजन वस्तुतः भारत के दयनीय निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। विदेश व्यापार नीति (2015-20) वैश्विक व्यापार में भारत की हिस्सेदारी में सुधार करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है?

India consist of only nearly 3% share in world trade while China has 11%. Moreover its export performance is not improving we are having large trade deficit with china, Indonesia etc.

Factors impacting India's ~~poo~~ export performance:

1) Poor Manufacture sector:
India has poor performances of industries due to historical negligence, poor skill, old technology, lack of institutional credit to MSMEs etc. It provides only 22-23 percentage share in India's GDP. Thus limits Industrial exports.

2) Logistics Limitation:
India's logistics turn around time is very high, 3-4

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days that combined with poor storage, processing units also lack of connectivity to port make the export limited due to high cost.

3) Protectionism around world:
that is resulting into decrease in service export of India
ex: Visa limitation in U.S.A, U.K, Australia.

4) Non-tariff barrier in other countries
which doesn't allow the agriculture imports and dairy imports from India.

Foreign Trade policy (2015-20) is introduced to improve India's share in global trade
In it many new policies introduced 1) Trade infrastructure export scheme: (TIES)
Sagarmala, Bharatmala to improve logistic and port infrastructure along with transportation facilities

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2) Merchandise export from India scheme
3) Service export from India scheme.

These two combined all the scheme related to merchandise export & service exports.

As new foreign trade policy focuses on improvement of export infrastructure, logistics performances more focused attention to export through bringing them under one umbrella. It would be helpful to improve India share in trade along with focus on Make in India, Skill India Mission, Start up India etc.

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3. What are Advance Pricing Agreements and how are they related to Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)? Discuss their relevance for India.

एडवांस प्राइसिंग अग्रीमेंट (अग्रिम मूल्य निर्धारण समझौते) क्या हैं और वे बेस इरोजन एंड प्रॉफिट शिफ्टिंग (BEPS) (आधार क्षरण और लाभ का स्थानांतरण) से किस प्रकार संबंधित हैं? भारत के लिए इनकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Advance pricing Agreements are agreements which decides about the process, terms and condition about the taxation. It can be unilateral, bilateral or Multilateral. While Unilateral advance pricing agreement are between the citizen of the country and its government. Bilateral advance pricing agreement are between the ~~citizen~~ government of one country with govt of other country. And Multilateral advance pricing agreements are government of one country with a group of countries.

Bilateral Advance pricing agreements are signed to avoid the transfer of price from one

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jurisdiction (country) to another jurisdiction (country) for avoiding taxation and also for avoiding double taxation.

The first case is the case of Base erosion and profit shifting in which company based in one country (source country) shifts its profits to other country (destination country) in its another firm for avoiding the more tax. as the profit shifted to low tax justiction country.

In Advance pricing agreement it make explicit the mechanism by which company would be tax. for example destination based taxation or source based taxation so that tax avoidance can be prevented.

India being the developing

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country depends highly on corporate tax revenue. In case of base erosion and profit shifting, company avoid the high tax jurisdiction (India) and shifts its profit to tax haven like Mauritius, Singapore, Cyprus etc. which result loss in revenue of India.

India has recently signed advance pricing agreement with many countries like Mauritius, Cyprus etc. for preventing tax avoidance as more often it is used for safeguarding black money.

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4. What is meant by public debt? Highlight the objectives of public debt management. Explain why it is considered prudent to disaggregate debt management from monetary policy and take it out of the realm of central bank.

सार्वजनिक ऋण से क्या तात्पर्य है? सार्वजनिक ऋण प्रबंधन के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि ऋण प्रबंधन को मौद्रिक नीति से पृथक करना एवं केन्द्रीय बैंक की परिधि से बाहर ले जाना विवेकपूर्ण क्यों माना जाता है।

Public debt is the debt of government take either from market within the country or from external sources.

In Public debt management government currently manages its external source debt by itself and Internal debt are managed by Reserve bank of India.

Objective of Public debt Management :

⇒) To maintain discipline in fiscal policy i.e. keep fiscal deficit stable.

as public debt increase may result in crowding out of private investment. Also it may impact ~~borrowing~~ lending rates of banks.

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But RBI only manages the internal debt of the government, decides the quantum & borrowings through govt. securities etc.

Recently public debt Management Agency is proposed that will manage both external & internal debt. The reason being ~~Ba~~ RBI also maintain and manages monetary policy. To contain the inflation it may face conflict of interest deciding the rates of government securities. for example it may set the rate low or high for manage money supply.

However some argue that public debt management is larger issue ~~and~~ not just about debt as impact social sector. Separate agency may not have expertise to manage it while central bank can see all the factors together & choose best for economy.

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Public debt Management cell was introduced recently within RBI for management of public debt. It would help in making things better.

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5. There is an urgent need for India to get infrastructure financing, however, the current investment model of PPPs is poorly designed and needs restructuring. Discuss the issues plaguing the success of PPPs with respect to stalled projects, risk management, governance & institutional capacity.

भारत को अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, लेकिन सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) का वर्तमान निवेश मॉडल असंतोषजनक रूप से डिजाईन (अभिकल्पित) किया गया है और इसे पुनर्संरचित करने की आवश्यकता है। अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं, जोखिम प्रबंधन, गवर्नेंस (शासन) एवं संस्थागत क्षमता के संबंध में PPPs की सफलता में बाधक बने मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

As per government estimation India is in need of $ 1.5 trillion for next decade for building the infrastructure.

Given the fiscal limitation, It can not be done alone by government. Therefore Public-private-partnership is best for this.

However the PPP model in India has clipped with many limitation

Starting with BOT [Build operate transfer Model]: This model does not provide much incentives for private sector.

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EPC Model [Engineering, procurement & construction]

It is comparatively better than BOT but it does not put any accountability on private sector.

New evolving model is hybrid annuity model which addresses upper mentioned problems in it govt pays private player 40% in annuities so that accountability is ensured along with frequent governmental clearances.

Issues with PPPs :

1) Delay in completion:

Despite many models often the land acquisition, environmental clearances take a lot time.

2) Cost and time over run:

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This is the common feature of projects which is resulted from untimely payments from government, corruption.

3) Risk Management:

Often when the risk lies with private sector for eg: in BOT model it discourages investment. Also in EPC risk lies with government only which result in inefficiency

4) Governance & Institutional capacity:

Transparency in bidding of project, simplification of process, combating corruption and favouritism is needed to build up the institutional capacity.

PPPs model has high significance specially developing country like India but apart from combating upper mentioned issues, the NPAs problem must be addressed

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6. What are the reasons behind a low tax base in India? Discuss the issues associated with it and the steps required to widen the tax base.

भारत में निम्नस्तरीय कर आधार के क्या कारण हैं? इससे संबद्ध मुद्दों एवं कर आधार को विस्तारित करने के लिए आवश्यक क़दमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a tax to GDP ratio of 16% while comparative economies have 24-25%. less than 5% of population pays direct taxes.

The main reasons of low tax base:

1) High tax expenditure: due to various exemption.
2) Informalisation of economy: 90% ~~economy~~ people employed in informal sector.
3) Exemption to Agriculture; Agriculture often used as the avoiding route by many rich.
4) Black money.
5) Tax avoidance due to base erosion and profit shifting.

Issues associated with low tax bases:

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1) It result in loss of revenue.
2) less expenditure in social sector, defence etc.
3) Morale down of the honest tax payer when they see people evading taxes.
4) High tax rate due to low tax bases.
5) Fiscal discipline is disturbed due to high revenue deficit.

Steps required:

1) Rationalisation of tax exemption. As suggested by Partha Shome committee & Iswar committee.
2) Lower the corporate tax in graded manner.
3) Effective implementation of GST
4) Shift from aggressive tax administration to friendly tax administration
5) Simplification of taxation

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procedure & filing return etc.

The low tax base significantly harm nations progress towards double digit growth and social inclusiveness.

However recent govt's effort like GST, black money Act, Demonetisation are significant steps for improving our tax to GDP ratio.

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7. Even though the construction sector has significant multiplier effect on the economy, in recent years, it has been showing signs of stress. What are the causes for such a state of affairs? In this context, also highlight the steps taken by the government.

यद्यपि निर्माण क्षेत्रक का अर्थव्यवस्था पर महत्वपूर्ण गुणक प्रभाव होता है, लेकिन हाल के वर्षों में यह दबाव के लक्षण दर्शाता रहा है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति के लिए कौन-से कारण जिम्मेदार हैं? इस संदर्भ में, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Construction sector in India has high significance due to its potential to employ large number of people building infrastructure that lead to multiplier effect on the economy. because of

1) Increase in the income
2) Ease of doing business
3) providing base for further growth.

However it has been showing sign of stress due to :

1) Declining private sector investment due to twin balance sheet problem.
2) Real estate impacted because of demonetisation: as it

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Result into reduction of prices of Real estate.

3) Confusion regarding RERA Act: More recently New Real estate has mandated to adopt new rules by states within 6 months more over same time is given to under ~~f~~ construction project.

Steps Taken by government:

1) Infrastructure status to Real estate.

2) Use of 'floor area' for calculation

3) New Real estate ~~bill~~ Act that provide many safeguards to buyer such as escrow account, guarantee of building. etc.

4) Sagarmala, Bharatmala and project initiated by National

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highway authority of India for increase in public funding in construction sector.

5) Construction under MGNREGS.
More than 35% person are employed in construction sector which include migrants, casual worker, women moreover it fuel economic activity. Thus it needs continuous support of govt. & govt's recent steps are highly welcome.

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8. The worsening road safety situation in India is further complicated by an increasing population and proliferation of vehicles on the road. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps that are being taken by the government to address the issue of road safety and reduce the associated fatalities.

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा की बिगड़ती स्थिति, बढ़ती जनसंख्या और सड़क पर वाहनों की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी के कारण और अधिक जटिल हो जाती है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार द्वारा सड़क सुरक्षा के मुद्दों से निपटने एवं इनसे संबद्ध मृत्यु की घटनाओं को कम करने हेतु उठाए जा रहे कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

In India, road accidents caused 1.5 lakh death in 2015. It is worsening in recent times as India's population is increasing (TFR - 2.3) Also with increase in income and due to culture of not using public transport, there is proliferation of vehicles in the cities which resulting in high burden on the transportation infrastructure like roads.

Other significant reasons are

1) Lack of public transportation means.

2) Rush driving: single most grave reason for high incident. Almost

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60-70% accident caused due to mistake of driver. & drinking.

3) Design and engineering of roads which is faulty and constructed in hurry due to heavy corruption.

4) Lack of safety precautions in the vehicle:
Culture of not wearing seat belt, not wearing helmet.

5) violation of traffic rules.

Steps taken by government:

1) Road safety ~~bill~~ Act that put heavy punishment for the violation of rules.

2) Judiciary recently banned the liquor outlet within 500 m of highways

3) Good Samaritan rules issued by govt for help in golden hour

4) Under road safety Act government has put responsibility on constructor of roads for accident due to

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design fault.

5) Dedicated fund for victims

Awareness of rules, proper implementation of governmental plans will help reducing the casulties associated and make the road safer.

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9. Briefly highlight the parameters used by the government to determine the extent of poverty in India. Examine the relationship of economic growth and poverty alleviation in the post-reforms era.

सरकार द्वारा भारत में निर्धनता की सीमा का निर्धारण करने हेतु उपयोग किए जाने वाले मानदंडों (पैरामीटर) पर संक्षेप में प्रकाश डालिए। आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद के युग में आर्थिक संवृद्धि और निर्धनता उन्मूलन के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Poverty is growth damper and elimination of it is social responsibility. In India, poverty is measured through poverty line estimation based on Tendulkar committee recommendation.

Parameter used:

1) Calory limit:
for this consumption expenditure of household is taken from NSSO estimations.

2) health, education and other basic necessity expenditure.

3) Urban & Rural limits are separate.

4) Inflation adjustment state wise.

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Consumption expenditure per household is compared with poverty line limit to know the extent of poverty.

Other estimation:

1) Socio economic caste census:
which has separate parameter for rural and urban like number of rooms in the house, number of employed and dependent person etc.

2) N.P Saxena committee on rural development:

3) However the official estimation is taken as per Tendulkar committee according to which the poverty figure in India are as follows:

2004-05	37.5 %
2014-12	21.9 %

In Post Reform era, the poverty has reduced as shown in above figures.

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Also the economic growth which was 5-6 % during 1991 reached upto 8 % in 2003-08 period.

The reasons below:

(i) The poverty alleviation schemes by govt. SHGs, MGNREGS has reaped the benefit. (in post 2005 period)

However this was not the case just after the 1991 due to IMF restriction.

In recent times government has shown commitment to continue the poverty alleviation scheme which include PMAY, National food security Mission, higher allocation to MGNREGS, Skill India Mission which would further the growth of India which would be sustainable & inclusive.

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10. Explain why the government has adopted the HELP in place of the NELP that was existing for almost a decade. Also discuss how HELP has the potential to transform India's E&P activities with special emphasis on non-conventional sources of energy.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि सरकार ने लगभग एक दशक से विद्यमान NELP के स्थान पर HELP को क्यों अपनाया है? साथ ही, ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि HELP में भारत की E&P (अन्वेषण एवं उत्पादन) गतिविधियों को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता किस प्रकार विद्यमान है।

India has replaced ~~New~~ ~~exploration~~ NELP with HELP recently for giving push to India's energy sector in a bid to reduce the import dependence.

The main reasons for adopting the new policy:

1) Unified licensing:

In HELP, the bidder is given single license for exploration of conventional energy resources like coal & gas also ~~unconventional~~ non-conventional energy resources like gas hydrates coal bed methane. Earlier in NELP one has to get separate licenses

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thus ~~the~~ discouraged the explorer for exploring and revealing new sources of energy.
Thus HELP has potential to transform India's E&P activities.

2) Open acreage policy:
HELP allows person to choose the location for exploration any time that can be put for bidding at later time. Thus provide more flexibility than NELP.

3) Risk adjustment:
HELP provide concessions for exploring risky & deeper areas. Unlike NELP where there was uniformity.

4) Revenue sharing Model:
Production Sharing model which was more complex is replaced by Revenue sharing model in HELP.

5) Thus the policy would help India in following objectives:

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India depends on imports for 80% of its oil and 40% of its natural gas demand.

Govt aims to decrease its natural gas demand 10% by 2026. Recent exploration of methane gas hydrates in Indian ocean by U.S.A, Japan and India opens up new possibilities for India.

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11. Successive governments have resorted to disinvestment of sick and loss-making PSUs. What, according to you, are the targets which the government seek to meet from this exercise? Also explain why the disinvestment targets have not been met in the past.

क्रमागत सरकारों ने बीमार और घाटे में चल रहे PSUs के विनिवेश का सहारा लिया है। आपके अनुसार, इस कार्यकरण से सरकार कौन-से लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना चाहती है? साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि विगत वर्षों में विनिवेश के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त क्यों नहीं किया गया है।

Disinvestment process started especially after 1991 economic reform for increasing the efficiency in the economy and free up capital and revenue that can be used for other purposes like social sector etc.

The main targets govt seek to fulfill are:

1) Revival of loss making PSUs:

Due to inefficiency and delay in projects government companies are crippled in losses & spiral has continued.

The reason behind these are lack of governmental timely funding, favouratism in postings,

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corruption etc.

2) In line with open economy:
Disinvestment is in line with the process of opening up economy, delicensing and privatisation that started post - 1991 period.

3) Freeing up capital for social sector:
National investment fund was created for accumulate the freed up capital due to disinvestment. It was mandated to spend 25% of fund for revival of PSUs and 75% in social sector.

4) For tackling the fiscal limitation due to low tax base and fueling growth.

Reasons of not meeting up of target in the past

1) Lack of will of government;

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Economic survey 2017-18 called it our confused attitude towards private sector where privatisation is looked with scepticism.

2) Global economic crisis in 2008 that disturbed the disinvestment process.

3) Protest from the public sector undertakings.

Current government is successfully going for divestment for eg: Air India case and targeted for ₹56500 Cr revenue from disinvestment for 2016-17.

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12. What is hydroponics? Discuss its relevance in light of limited land availability while ensuring food security.

हाइड्रोपोनिक्स (hydroponics) क्या है? सीमित भूमि उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से खाद्य सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Hydroponics is the arrangement where agriculture and aqua culture is done on the same place.

This is evolving procedure. In it a pond can be used for agriculture and for fishing cultivation as well.

India has increasing population with limited land. We are holding 17% of world population on 2.3% area of the world.

In this scenario along with increase in the productivity of land we have to look for other alternative.

In hydroponics the

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vegetables and light crops can be cultivated in the upper portion of soil. while the lower portion of soil rousise of water.

However this field need more research but possibilities are immense.

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13. It is argued by many that there is an urgent need for states to reform land laws and, in particular, tenancy laws. What are the factors cited for the need of such reforms? Identify the impediments in the way of such reforms and highlight the benefits that would accrue from them.

कई लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राज्यों को भूमि कानूनों, विशेष रूप से काश्तकारी (tenancy) कानूनों में सुधार करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इस प्रकार के सुधारों की आवश्यकता के लिए कौन-से कारकों को उद्धृत किया जाता है? ऐसे सुधारों के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए एवं इनसे प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian government passed Land acquisition Act 2013 aiming at modern land reform like digitisation of land records, tenancy reform, compensation to affected people.

Reasons for such reform:

1. failure of Earlier land reform introduced after Independence which impacted different region differently. Thus new reform needs to be introduced for

1) Tenant security and security of ownership rights of owner.

Due to lack of these two factors tenant not able to employ new inputs, technology & owner frequently changes the tenant in the fear of loosing land. Thats why

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legal recognition of tenancy right is essential. also (Reforms) it would help in taking credit from bank for increase in productivity.

This would require the clarification on the ownership rights over the land. Thus digitisation of land rights needs to be introduced but carefully after taking into consideration the claims of ~~people~~ stakeholders..

Impediments Moreover now land is important for infrastructure building and other purposes like establishing industry. Therefore reforms necessary mentioning the land acquisition laws.

Impediments in land reforms:

1) Traditional land holders has kept land over the land ceiling in the name of various relatives

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This builds confusion over ownership rights.

2) Land acquisition involves complex processes of compensation to affected & displaced person, amount of compensation, nature of land acquired etc.

Often it leads to protest.

3) Environmental clearances.

The success of land reform can improve the productivity of land due to security of tenancy rights, ~~land~~ land ownership right, consolidation of land, Infrastructure building that in turn help in growth of national economy.

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14. Discuss the potential of horticulture sector in realizing the government's vision of doubling the farm income. Also, highlight the challenges which are needed to be addressed for realizing full potential of this sector.

कृषि आय को दोगुना करने की सरकार की परिकल्पना को साकार करने में बागवानी (हॉर्टिकल्चर) क्षेत्रक की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक की सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के लिए उन चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए जिनसे निपटना आवश्यक है।

Horticulture sector involves the production of fruits and vegetable and in both sector India perform failly and stood at second position in production.

Potential of horticulture sector:

1) Popularity of Indian fruits:
Like Orange of Nagpur, Mango of Maharashtra has high demand in foreign countries.
farm forestry has the lot ~~potential~~ potential to increase the income of farmer

2) Better price realisation:
Horticulture crops manages to earn quite better as compared to grain crops due to

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their evergreen demand and remunerative prices from abroad.

Indian agriculture has rippled with limitation of irrigation facility, credit, monsoon dependence, less coverage of insurance in this scenario horticulture provide new avenues for it to diversify risk

Challenges:

1. Lack of storage and processing: due to perishable nature it got waste.
2. Restriction on felling down of the tree in farm forestry that discourages farmers in first place go for horticulture.
3. Lack of support from government as it require long gestation period and supporting infrastructure.

Niti Aayog recently proposed to allow felling of trees in farm forestry and storage infrastructure improvement that would be helpful for farmer for supplement their income through horticulture

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15. Not only does the yield (measured in tonnes/ha.) of a crop but a number of other factors determine the choice of crops that a farmer cultivates. Elaborate with special focus on cropping pattern in India.

एक किसान द्वारा उपजाई जाने वाली फसलों के चयन को न केवल फसल की उपज (टन/हेक्टेयर में मापी गयी) अपितु कई अन्य कारक भी निर्धारित करते हैं। भारत में प्रचलित फसल प्रतिरूपों (पैटर्न) पर विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Indian agriculture employ 49% people directly and indirectly. As a input to other industries & for food security it needs high focus on selection of crops and diversification.

The factor determine the choice of crops in India apart from yield of crop:

1) Minimum Support price: The high focus on rice and wheat in Punjab haryana and then coastal Andhra shows it determining factor.

Recently Telangana announced increased MSP for cotton and farmers increased the land under cotton production discarding other crops

2) Demand of crop last years:

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High demand in the last years gives feeling to farmers of good demand in current year.

This was the reason of high supply of Tomatoes which make their price 2 ₹/kg recently.

3) Some other factor include nature of crop. (Perishable or not), yield as per soil pattern and availability of monsoon and irrigation. In fact availability of irrigation makes farmer to go for high water intensive crop like sugar cane even in low rainfall areas. This availability of irrigation came due to subsidised water pump. for eg: Maharashtra, Andra Pradesh.

4) Regional factors like level of development also impact cropping pattern

for eg: North east goes

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for subsistence farming.
While Punjab, Haryana goes for cash crops and wheat and rice etc.
Thus In India along with yield governmental support, economic backwardness, awareness etc are highly deciding factor.

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16. Discuss the significance of food processing industry in the economic development of the country and the challenges which need to be tackled for sustained growth of the industry. Also elaborate on the the salient features of National Mission on Food Processing.

देश के आर्थिक विकास में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के महत्व के साथ-साथ उन चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे निपटना इस उद्योग के संधारणीय विकास हेतु आवश्यक है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मिशन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Food processing Industry in India consist of diversified activities which are helpful in increasing shelf life of product and following other advantages

1) Food processing Industry is highly labour Intensive thus have great potential to combat Unemployment problem of India.

2) It provides farmer high bargaining power thus can be instrumental in increase of his income.

3) provides Diversification of choices before consumer and less dependence on the imports.

4) prevent wastage of food

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Challenges :

1) Lack of cold storage and supporting infrastructure.

2) Missing link between farmer and food processing firms that causes misery to farmer due to exploitation by middle men.

3) Lack of investment.

4) Lack of skilled worker

Salient feature of National Mission on food processing:

1) Strict implementation of FSSAI norms

2) Release of rules on food-fortification which provide the logo.

3) Improvement of infrastructure such as food parks etc.

4) Establishment of district testing facility & monitoring etc.

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17. Financial support to farmers through various instruments has been a crucial aspect of agricultural policy of the government. Examine whether the proposal of moving towards direct transfer of benefits and universal crop insurance would alleviate the existing concerns in the current scenario.

विभिन्न साधनों के माध्यम से किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना सरकार की कृषि नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण और सार्वभौमिक फसल बीमा की ओर कदम बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव वर्तमान परिदृश्य में विद्यमान चिंताओं को कम कर पाएगा?

Agriculture policy of government has the significant role in inclusive growth. It provided for financial support to farmer in following forms

1) Minimum support price to provide security and incentivise farmer to produce

2) Subsidised fertilisers and credit support through NABARD for subsidised water pump, variety seeds etc.

3) National Agriculture insurance scheme & Modified National agriculture insurance scheme for providing protection against crop loss.

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Direct transfer of benefits:

Recently there is debate of DBT in fertilisers to prevent the black marketing, inducing competition in fertilisers, preventing of sale urea cross border, optimum supply of fertiliser to prevent over use. (eg: Urea)

However the DBT is proposed to be in accounts of fertiliser sellers but it would remove some targeting problem.

Similarly it would reduce the problem of supply of sub-standard seeds.

Universal crop Insurance:

According to recent CAG report, only 33% of small and marginal farmer go for crop insurance that are 85% of total farmers in India. Thus crop insurance mainly benefit rich

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farmers. but it would increase fiscal burden. Universal crop insurance and Direct benefit transfer would help to reap benefits better by small & marginal farmer.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana has improved the coverage under ~~land~~ irrigation. Similarly recently fund under NABARD has helping to revive the stalled agriculture project. Continuous effort needed in the same direction.

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18. Buffer stocking of food grains is seen as a vehicle to deliver strategic food and agricultural domestic support policies, however, there is a growing consensus that the programme has been not just costly but also imprudently wasteful. Critically evaluate.

खाद्यानों के सुरक्षित भंडारण (बफर स्टॉकिंग) को खाद्य एवं कृषि संबंधी रणनीतिक घरेलू समर्थन नीतियाँ प्रदान करने के साधन के रूप में देखा गया है, लेकिन इस संबंध में यह मतैक्य बनता जा रहा है कि यह कार्यक्रम न केवल महँगा बल्कि अविवेकपूर्ण रूप से अपव्ययी भी रहा है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Buffer stocking is the policy of government for ensuring food security in the times of lack of supply and also to provide good prices to farmer for the procurement.

Recently government has doubled the buffer stock of pulse as recommended by Subramaniyan committee to combat increasing price of pulse also for timely supply.

This shows significance of buffer stocking in Indian agriculture which is highly dependent on Monsoon.

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It ensure supply of strategic food like wheat, rice, pulse which are basic food of Indian. and helps in continuation of food security policies. under National food security Act 2013.

Concern:

1) Lack of cold storage and quality infrastructure causes loss of large amount of food grains in the country where 22% live under below poverty line

2) The wastage is also because of confusion in the supply for example delay in supply to states & processing for the same, confusion on the targeting etc.

3) Also due to populist pressure and politicisation of MSP, govt suggested by CACP often procure more than MSP, thus

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impact the cost of procurement.

However given the limitation of dependence of Monsoon we have to continue with buffer stocking but we must focus on building appropriate infrastructure by taking technological help for example Russia : Recent Agro irradiation centre in Maharashtra

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19. Discuss the lacunae in implementation of Minimum Wages Act in ensuring the welfare of agricultural labour. Also, suggest some other measures to improve the situation of agricultural labourers in the country.

कृषि श्रमिकों के कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में कृषि मजदूरों की स्थिति सुधारने हेतु कुछ अन्य उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Minimum wage Act
Enacted to ensure the decent livelihood wage as mentioned in the directive principle of state policy (Article 42).

lacunae in the implementation:

1) Difficulty in monitoring due to informal and casual nature

2) Lack of bargaining power with agriculture labourer due to high labourer supply in market.
Thus he can't go for asking for wages in fear of fire from the work.

3) Gender disparity involve in the labour
As women work from very less wages.

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(4) Measures for improving situation:

In India productivity of agricultural labourer is 1% of that of USA according to Economic survey 2017-18..

This shows the pathetic condition

Some measures that should be employed:

1) Employment of Technology and providing skill to labourer:

Agriculture need to be seen as a industry. Labourer need to be give appropriate skill that would help in increase in bargaining power also.

2) Strict penalties and implementation of laws:

Monitoring and inspection is needed. Local officials from Panchayat must be appointed for the same.

3) Promotion to allied sectors

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of agriculture and cooperatives, SHGs and specially farmer producer organisation. that could provide this avenue of self employment.

Skill India Mission, National Rural Livelihood Mission, MGNREGS are needed to be implement with special focus on agriculture labourer.

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20. In spite of having the world's largest livestock population in India, the potential of animal rearing remains underutilized. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the meat and poultry sector and suggest measures for accelerated and sustained growth for this sector.

भारत में विश्व की सर्वाधिक पशुधन संख्या होने के बावजूद भी पशुपालन क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं किया जा सका है। इस संदर्भ में मांस तथा कुक्कुट क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इस क्षेत्रक की त्वरित एवं संधारणीय वृद्धि के लिए उपाय सुझाइए।

India stands on first position for its livestock. in the world however its pontial has remain unutilized. for the following reason:

1) Lack of technological knowledge for improving the production for eg: Genetic breeding

2) Lack of storage and processing units.

3) Due to absence of good variety that is because of lack of professional care in feeding of livestock etc.

4) Climate of fear due to lynching that is resulting

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in Shutting down of meat shops etc.

5) Lack of expert advices to the farmers and livestock owners.

6) Standarization & testing units v. unavailability.

Measure:

India has high potential in meat & poultry sector which can supplement the farmers income. & help to double it.

Following measure can be adopted:

1) Scientific care and feeding by disseminating expert advice through SMS, TV channel, Radio etc.

2) Research centre and breeding centre for good quality of meat & product.

3) Infrastructure building

Govt has taken number

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of steps in growth of this sector. Awareness and scientific management of livestock are needed for increasing exports.